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British isles, but in most other nations, will not lose his labour wholly, nor miss of entertainment. He may see the same monuments in Asia and at home at his own doors; the same in Egypt and the westernmost parts of Britain, and may, perhaps, discover the intent and design of them, set forth in other histories, *better than we can expect from the history of our own country.*" This learned author infers, "that some of these monuments were of a truly religious institution, that others were sepulchral, and that both these sorts of monuments became, afterwards, places of public national worship." The doctor has a curious chapter on the ancient Tumuli or Barrows, of which a large extract might prove interesting; but at present I shall be brief. It is observed, "that these are called *Lows* in Staffordshire, and *Laves* in Ireland; in Wales they are called *Tommen*, in Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire *Cops*; in Teutonic *Brogh*, in Saxon *Byrigh*, whence comes our English word, and in Cornwall they are called *Burrows*. That erected by *Achilles* over his friend *Patroclus*, and the sumptuous one of *Alexander* over *Ephestion*, are the most remarkable in classic history." I shall conclude this paper with the remark, that the most remarkable ancient monument in Britain, COR GAWR, or STONEHENGE, was the grand place of national congress and of worship, in the midst of the tombs of heroes and of princes.

J. H.

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## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

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ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SWANSEA, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

*Guilmus Thomas Arn. his solus est.*

KIND reader, underneath doth lie  
 The true pattern of courtesie;  
 A lover of king, church, and laws,  
 Of a sound peace the proper cause;  
 The scourge of atheists, and profane,  
 Such drolling was to him a pain;  
 A kind father unto his owne,  
 As kind to those that had none;  
 Storms of lawsuites his power laid,  
 The costs and damages he paid;  
 Favourer of arts—'tis wished the grim  
 Destroying Death had favoured him.

ROWLAND WILLIAMS, 1753.

Here lyeth a man, both body and bones,  
He was by his trade a joiner of stones,  
Ingraving of letters, and edging all,  
And his coat of arms was three towers tall\*.

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EPITAPH ON A TOMBSTONE IN A CHURCH-YARD IN  
WALES †.

Dust from dust at first was taken,  
Dust by dust is now forsaken :  
Dust in dust shall still remain,  
Till dust from dust shall rise again.

IEUAN DDU O LAN TAW.

*Swansea, April, 26, 1821:*

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EXTRACT FROM A MANUSCRIPT TOUR.

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OWAIN GLYNDWR.

THERE are few tracts in North Wales, of equal extent with the road from Llangollen to Corwen, which present ~~so~~ beautiful a variety of scenery, and are so powerfully interesting in an historical point of view. About four miles from the former is Glyndyfrdwy, a delightful spot, and celebrated as having once witnessed the generous hospitality of the "last of Cambria's Patriots, wild Glyndwr." A green hillock, surrounded with oak and fir-trees, marks the place where the mansion of the chieftain was situated, and all the signs, that now remain of it, are a few loose and straggling stones, scattered about on the eminence. I have always entertained an enthusiastic veneration for the character of this heroic Welshman: but I am well aware that he has been often depreciated as an incorrigible traitor—as a cruel and blood-thirsty rebel. I do not, however, acknowledge the justice of this accusation. We are not to estimate his actions by the nice standard of civilized judgment, nor must we overlook his own

\* The original word, for which *tall* is here substituted, is not legible.

† This is copied from an English periodical publication, which does not name the place.